APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 64 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st July 1952, pages 418–419 supra.]

A. *List of Mobile Medical Units.*

(1) Kala Azar mobile unit working in Ramanathapuram district now temporarily transferred to Cuddapah district for providing medical relief in famine-affected areas.

(2) Mobile unit for providing medical relief to the Todas in the Nilgiris.

(3) Mobile dispensary run by the authorities of the Christian Medical College, Vellore.

(4) Mobile dispensary organized by the Skippo Road Side Hospital Van Committees, Kodaikanal. Grant is given by the Government to the committee.

(5) Mobile dispensary of Indigenous Medicine run by the Vijayavada Municipality. Temporarily transferred to the Rayalaseema districts for medical relief workers in the famine affected areas.

Ther is the Poonamallee Health Unit under the control of the Director of Public Health.

B. *List of Primary Health Centres.*

Names of the districts.	*Primary centres.*
Malabar	1 Vadakkancberi. 2 Vadavanur. 3 Koozhelmannam. 4 Koduvayur. 5 Edapalli opened on 19th February 1951. 6 Kongad opened on 14th March 1951.
North Arcot	1 Kilpennathur. 2 Vettavalam. 3 Northampoondi. 4 Kothandavadi.
Coimbatore	1 Kunnathur. 2 Sivagiri. 3 Perundurai. 4 Ganapathipalayam. 5 Chithode.
Guntur	1 Sangamjagarlamudi. 2 Amarthalur. 3 Mulpur. 4 Kallipara. 5 Chebrole. 6 Emani.
Kurnool	1 Thimmapuram. 2 Maddur.

A Primary centre at Dendulur Firka area in West Godavari district.

[31st July 1952

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 65 asked by Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st July 1952, page 419 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on travelling allowance by Ministers for the months of April and May 1952.

Ministers.	Expenditure on travelling allowance during April 1952. RS.	May 1952. RS.
Chief Minister	232	142
Minister (Finance)	170	197
Minister (Revenue)	223	38
Minister (Health)	38	308
Minister (Rural Reconstruction).	161	..
Minister (Public Works) ..	74	637
Minister (Rural Welfare) ..	..	326
Minister (Education)	353	462
Minister (Prohibition)	362	191
Minister (Industries and Labour)	55	..
Minister (Agriculture)	158	476
Minister (Local Administration)	295	222
Minister (Law)	..	423
Minister (Accommodation) ..	..	..
Minister (Co-operation)	141	..

STATEMENT II.

The following Ministers visited their home towns during April-May 1952 and the number of visits is noted against their names. The visits were on matters pertaining to Government work.

Minister.	Number of visits.
Minister (Public Works)	3
Minister (Prohibition)	2
Minister (Local Administration) ..	1
Minister (Agriculture)	1
Minister (Co-operation)	1
Minister (Law)	1
Minister (Finance)	2
Minister (Rural Welfare)	1
Minister (Education)	2

31st July 1952]

Statement showing the purpose of the Minister's visit during April and May 1952.

Ministers.	*Date of arrival in town.*	*Date of leaving.*	*Business attended to.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Chief Minister	Nil	..	..
Minister (Health)	Nil	..	..
Minister (Religious Endowments and Registration).	Nil	..	..
Minister (Public Works.)	19th April 1952.	20th April 1952.	Inspection of water works, famine affected places and gruel centres around Cuddapah.
..	17th May 1952.	18th May 1952.	Inspection of Sagileru Project Canals.
..	14th June 1952.	15th June 1952.	Accompanied the Chief Minister on tour to inspect famine affected areas; laying foundation stone to Government Arts College.
Minister (Prohibition) ..	14th April 1952	15th April 1952	Prohibition propaganda and for contacting District Officials and non-official public bodies regarding working of the Prohibition Act.
	27th April 1952.	29th April 1952.	
Minister (Industries and Labour.)	Nil	..	..
Minister (Local Administration).	18th April 1952.	19th April 1952.	To study food and famine conditions in Kurnool and Pattikonda taluks.
Minister (Land Revenue)	Nil	..	..
Minister (Agriculture) ..	27th April 1952.	29th April 1952.	Inspection of the Rehabilitation work of the Tungabhadra Project area.
Minister (Cooperation) ..	27th April 1952.	28th April 1952.	Visited famine affected areas in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.
Minister (Accommodation Control.)	13th April 1952.	15th April 1952.	Private business. Travelling allowance not claimed.
Minister (Law.)	18th April 1952.	22nd April 1952.	Private visit; travelling allowance not claimed.
..	24th May 1952.	29th May 1952.	Visited Sub-jail, Kozhikode, Certified Schools, Kozhikode and Central Jail, Cannanore (visit to Cannanore was in pursuance of representation from certain Members of the Legislative Assembly regarding transfer of Malayalam speaking prisoners from Salem to Cannanore, etc.)
Minister (Rural Welfare.)	16th May 1952.	21st May 1952.	Visited several villages in Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram and Peddapuram taluks and discussed with the villagers matters connected with rural welfare and cottage industries. The Firka Development and Women Welfare Centres in some of the villages were inspected by the Minister.

Minister.	Date of arrival in town.	Date of leaving.	Business attended to.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Minister (Rural Welfare)—*cont.*	16th May 1952.	21st May 1952.	The Polytechnic at Kakinada was visited by the Hon. Minister to see the boys from Agency areas taking their courses in the Institute. Visited the Headquarters Hospital to see the patients from Agency areas.
Minister (Finance) ..	27th April 1952.	29th April 1952.	Presided over the fourth annual function of Desia Munetra Sangam.
			Received the nursing orderlies deputation
			Addressed the labourers at a meeting.
			Addressed a public meeting.
			Addressed the Puliakulam workers.
			Opening ceremony of the Ondhipudur Bharathi Nool Nilayam.
			Received the weavers' deputation.
			Addressed a public meeting.
			Received the deputation of Mill Staff Union, Coimbatore.
			Received the deputation of dyers and printers.
			Presided over the Famine Relief Committee meeting.
			Presided over the All-Merchants Conference.
	24th May 1952.	26th May 1952.	Accompained the Chief Minister on tour.
			Attended the Annual Conference of the Estates Staffs' Union of South India at Coonoor.
Minister (Education) ..	21st April 1952.	25th April 1952.	22nd: interviews and inspection of Harijan Hostel, Visakhapatnam, (23rd and 24th tour in Bimlipatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, etc.), 24th night opening of Sarojini Grandhalaya Library, Visakhapatnam, 25th morning visit to Pre-basic school for children, Maharanipet, Visakhapatnam.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

31st July 1952]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 72 asked by Sri S. B. Adityan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 31st July 1952, page 425 infra.]

(*a*) The estimated number of tappers who were thrown out of employment by reason of the introduction of prohibition was 1·63 lakhs (district-war particulars are given in the annexure).

(*b*) To provide the ex-tappers with alternative employment, Government permitted the tapping of palm juice for the manufacture of jaggery on a co-operative basis. There were 2,080 palm jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the State on 31st March 1952. 1·09 lakhs ex-tappers who were members of these societies were employed in tapping palm juice and manufacturing jaggery therefrom. In addition to jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies, 160 milk-supply co-operative societies, 7 land colonization co-operative societies, 11 cottage industries societies, 50 tenants' co-operative societies, 8 labour contract societies and 10 other types of societies were formed and 7,597 ex-tappers were provided with employment through them. Besides, the ex-toddy tappers were advised to register themselves with the respective employment exchanges and steps were taken to provide work to the ex-tappers in other modes of employment as unskilled workers in industrial concerns, as peons, watchmen, etc., in Government and other institutions and as gang coolies, chowkidars, etc. In all, 67,642 ex-tappers were thus employed in various avocations (district-war particulars are furnished in the annexure[a]. Some of the members of the jaggery societies are also members in the other societies or have found additional employment elsewhere.

(*c*) In view of the potentialities of palm gur industry to provide work to the ex-tappers, a scheme for giving State-wide training to the ex-tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the improved method of production of jaggery and for introducing the industry in the areas where the tappers were not quite familiar with it was launched in December 1949. One thousand ex-tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies were supplied free gur-making implements at a cost of Rs. 75 each. As a result of the training given to the ex-tappers in the improved methods of production of jaggery they are able to get better prices for their jaggery during the current year. Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 10,000 to be distributed to ex-tappers towards half the cost of the gur-making implements purchased by them. With a view to enable the ex-tappers who are members of palm jaggery societies to take to dairying as a subsidiary occupation, interest-free loans from Government for the purchase of milch animals were permitted to be given them. The cultivable waste, poramboke and lanka lands are also assigned to the deserving tappers through co-operative societies wherever feasible. Government have permitted the lease of lanka lands without auction to the ex-tappers in the districts of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur as well as the lease of unobjectionable poramboke lands under the Grow More Food concessions for

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[a] Printed as Annexure on page 481 infra.

[31st July 1952

a period of one year to start with and the renewal of such lease for a further period of one year at a time. In the Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts, the ex-tappers have been permitted to sell sweet juice of palmyra trees for personal consumption in view of the special conditions obtaining there. Six thousand five hundred and seventy-three permits were issued to the ex-tappers in the two districts during the year 1951–52 up to 31st March 1952. In the Madras City, demonstration classes in hand-spinning were conducted in three centres, viz., Robertsonpet, Tiruvanmiyur and Tiruvottiyur. After completing the training, 31 of the trainees were admitted as members of Khadi Development Co-operative Society to enable them to pursue the industry. The co-operative societies formed for the benefit of ex-tappers were given the free services of departmental staff for supervision and subsidy towards purchase of equipments, establishment and contingencies and expenses, etc., wherever necessary.

Districtwar particulars of other relief given to the ex-tappers are not available.

31st July 1952]

ANNEXURE

[Vide Appendix III, page 479 supra.]

Serial number and name of district.	The estimated number of tappers (districtwar) who were thrown out of employment by reason of introduction of prohibition on the date of introduction of prohibition.	Number of ex-tappers provided with alternative employments.			
		Number of licences issued for tapping palm juice.	Number employed through other types of co-operatives.	Number employed through other modes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Anantapur	693	2	236	230	468
2 Arcot, North	1,085	*1,304	341	849	2,494
3 Arcot, South	3,140	1,255	42	3,140	4,437
4 Chingleput	3,459	1,410	237	6,525	8,172
5 Chittoor	398	*541	96	30	667
6 Coimbatore	13,500	*15,678	42	..	15,720
7 Bellary	440	..	30	52	82
8 Cuddapah	355	..	..	76	76
9 East Godavari	11,776	2,698	792	7,595	11,085
10 West Godavari ..	12,000	7,400	300	15,260	22,960
11 Guntur	2,930	768	323	122	1,213
12 Madurai	1,576	1,015	54	1.900	2,969
13 South Kanara	9,789	8,174	..	7,093	15,267
14 Krishna	10,042	155	1,755	10,020	11,930
15 Kurnool	2,462	..	..	154	154
16 Madras	4,398	50	118	1,509	1,677
17 Malabar	28,489	21,667	..	608	22,275
18 Nellore	2,465	2,212	392	328	2,932
19 Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..
20 Ramanathapuram ..	9,657	5,235	12	1,230	6,477
21 Salem	2,069	* 7,893	656	6	8,555
22 Tanjore	11,060	1,371	2,063	9,065	12,499
23 Tirunelveli	25,000	* 27,136	57	36	27,229
24 Tiruchirappalli	1,791	* 2,190	..	158	2,348
25 Visakhapatnam	4,806	1,370	51	350	1,771
26 Srikakulam	..	..	..	1,306	1,306
Total ..	163,380	109,524	7,597	67,642	† 184,763

* Number is in excess, on account of migration of ex-tappers from the other districts.

† Number is more on account of the same persons having two or more avocations.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS